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## OFFICIAL CALL

## Republican State Convention To Be Held at Lansing.

To the Republican electors of the state of Michigan:

A State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is hereby called to meet in the Prudden Auditorium

in the city of Lansing on  
Tuesday, February 18, 1919,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state offices, for the election of a Republican State Central Committee and a chairman thereof, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Under the constitution of 1875 no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the State Convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from the various counties in each congressional district are requested to meet in district caucus at 7:30 o'clock a. m. on the day of the state convention and select officers as follows to be presented to said convention for confirmation:

(1) One Vice President;  
(2) One Assistant Secretary;  
(3) One member of the Committee on Credentials;

(4) One member of the Committee on Resolutions;  
(5) One member of the Committee on Organization and Order of Business;

(6) Two members of the Republican State Central Committee.

The Chairman and Secretary of each Republican County Committee are requested to send to the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee at Lansing, by first mail after the county convention is held, a certified list of the delegates chosen by said convention to the Republican State Convention, heretofore called, (giving the postoffice address of each delegate) so that the temporary roll of the convention may be prepared.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

BURT D. CADY, Chairman  
D. E. ALWARD, Secretary

Dated at Lansing, January 2, 1919.

Gratuit county is entitled to fifteen delegates at the state convention.

## OFFICIAL CALL

To the Republican Electors of the County of Gratiot:

A County Convention of the Republicans of the County of Gratiot is hereby called to meet at the Court House in the Village of Ithaca on Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting fifteen delegates to the State Convention to be held at Lansing, Tuesday, February 18, 1919, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The representation of the various townships and wards in this convention is fixed by the following resolution adopted by the Republican county convention held February 5th, 1919:

"Resolved: That the various townships and wards of the county of Gratiot in future Republican county conventions be entitled respectively to representation therein by one delegate for each thirty-five votes cast at the last preceding general election for the Republican candidate for Secretary of State and one delegate for each thirty-five votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor, and that the county committee be and is hereby instructed to follow this rule as a basis for the apportionment of delegates to future county conventions."

The several townships and wards will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Ardena township ..... 2  
Bethany township ..... 2  
Elba township, precinct No. 1 ..... 2  
Elba township, precinct No. 2 ..... 2  
Emerson township ..... 2  
Fulton township ..... 2  
Hamilton township ..... 2  
Ithaca township ..... 2  
Lafayette township ..... 2  
Newark township ..... 2  
North Haven township ..... 2  
North Shade township ..... 2  
Pine River township ..... 2  
Seville township ..... 2  
Summer township ..... 2  
Washington township ..... 2  
Wheeler township, precinct No. 1 ..... 2  
Wheeler township, precinct No. 2 ..... 2  
Alma, 1st ward ..... 1  
Alma, 2nd ward ..... 1  
Alma, 3rd ward ..... 1  
Alma, 4th ward ..... 1  
St. Louis, 1st ward ..... 1  
St. Louis, 2nd ward ..... 1  
St. Louis, 3rd ward ..... 1  
St. Louis, 4th ward ..... 1  
Republican County Committee.

## WEARING OF UNIFORM BY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

The present law authorizes a discharged officer or soldier to wear his uniform from the place of discharge to his home, within three months of the date of his discharge from the service. Thereafter the officer may wear his uniform only upon occasions of ceremony.

The enlisted man must return his uniform within four months of date of discharge; but can wear it only as stated above.

An act is now before congress, which if passed, will authorize enlisted men to keep the uniform which they are permitted to wear home, and to wear that particular uniform only, provided some distinctive mark or insignia, to be issued by the War Department, shall be worn.

It will thus be clearly seen that neither under existing or proposed law will a discharged soldier be permitted to wear uniforms made by civilian or other tailors. They may legally wear only the particular uniform which they have been permitted to retain.

Commanding officers of camps, posts and stations will give the widest publicity to this information, both among the soldier of their commands and in the local press. No person will be permitted to solicit orders for, or deliver uniforms to soldiers about to be discharged. Persons or concerns persisting in selling uniforms to such soldiers, after having been warned not to do so, will not be permitted to come on or do business on the reservation.

By order of the secretary of war.

## TO THE OLD SETTLERS

In view of the fact that the students of Alma college, the Glee club of Alma college, the faculty of Alma college and myself are all announced to appear at the Gratiot County Old Settlers' society on January 31st, and in view of the fact that none of the parties concerned has known anything of this meeting until today, the 29th, and had not authorized such use of their names, I beg leave to assure the members of the society that our inability to co-operate is not due to any lack of interest in and respect for the old settlers of the community.

H. M. Crooks, President of Alma college.

Circulation counts—we have it.

## LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

## GOOD ROADS PROJECTS CONTINUE TO BE MAIN SUBJECT IN THE LEGISLATURE.

## MICHIGAN LEADER IN ROAD WORK

Legislature Adopted a Memorial to Congress Urging Joint Action With Canada in Building Canals.

By William Lee Calnon.

Lansing, Mich.

Good roads projects continue to hold

limelight in the legislature. The

house invited Philip T. Colgrove, of

Hastings, to address it on the plans

of the road boosters. Among other

things he informed the representatives

that Senator Townsend of Michigan,

will introduce in congress soon a bill

to create a national department of

highways, taking road work out of

the hands of the department of agri-

culture, and giving the new depart-

ment plenty of funds to carry on a

national plan of good roads.

The proposition which the legisla-

ture has placed before the voters at

the election next April, to bond the

state for as high as \$50,000,000 for

roads, means the enabling of Michigan

to meet the federal government half-

way on its plans, he said. He declared

that Michigan is the leader in the

good roads movement and that many

other states are following along the

lines it began.

The legislature adopted a resolution

to memorialize Michigan members of

congress to support the Bankhead bill

calling for \$200,000,000 for good roads,

Michigan stands to receive \$5,500,000

of this if it is ready to do its share

in the federal road plan. The house,

in committee of the whole, adopted

without amendment the Aldrich bill

to empower the state highway com-

missioner to see that work on state

trunk line highways is not held up by

any county neglecting to do its share.

The bill would permit the state high-

way department to go on with the

work and charge the county's share

up to it, withholding state reward

money if necessary to get the county

to pay up.

There are numerous bills in to in-

crease salaries of circuit court

stenographers. In various districts

about the state. The first to come up

in the senate affected Berrien county

district. Senator Herbert Baker, of

Cheboygan, had a referendum at-

tached to it when it was up in com-

mittee of the whole. Lawyer mem-

bers of the senate pondered on the

matter over night and the next day

objected to a referendum on strictly

legal grounds.

Baker held that it was a matter lo-

cal to Berrien county. The lawyers,

including Senators Brennan, Hicks

and Clark, contended that the whole

circuit court act is one general act,

covering the state at large; that it

subdivides the state into districts,

various sections of the act dealing

with the various districts. Hence,

they insisted, an amendment to a cer-

tain line of a certain section, affecting

the salary of a stenographer anywhere,

was a part of the general act.

The matter finally was referred

back to committee, with instructions

that the views of the attorney gen-

eral's office in the matter be ascer-

tained. Chase Osborn, when gov-

ernor, once vetoed a stenographer's

salary bill on the same grounds that

Senator Baker now takes, but others

have taken the other view.

Rep. Brown has introduced a bill to

repeal the presidential primary law.

Rep. McKee has put in a bill to have

payments on township highway funds

made only on order of the township

clerk, the latter to get ten cents for

each order. Rep. Lewis wants the deer

hunting season changed from its pre-

sent dates of November 10 to Nov. 30

and to have it run from Nov. 20 to

Dec. 10. He also would have the

closed season on muskrats and other

small fur-bearing animals start April

1 instead of May 1 of each year, con-

tinuing to Nov. 15 as at present. Rep.

Lewis would have orders of county

drain commissioners ineffective until

approved and countersigned by judges

of probate. Senator Brennan wants

county agents appointed by the state

board of charities and corrections in-

stead of by the governor and paid

\$2,500 in Wayne county; \$2,000 in

Kent county and \$5 a day in all other

counties.

Appropriation bills continue to pile

up. In fact four sets of them are

coming in. The institution estimates

are introduced first in one house and

then in another and so are the budget

commission estimates. The Univer-

sity of Michigan asked for \$1,150,000

in one day. It would like a deficit

of \$300,000 paid up; a \$350,000 addi-

tion to the university hospital; a

\$300,000 model school for the teachers'

training school; and \$200,000 to com-

plete its library building.

Rep. Lennon has introduced a bill to

define a cold storage egg as one that

has been in storage 30 days or more

and to require any one selling such

eggs to have them plainly and con-

spicuously labeled "cold storage eggs."

Parcel Post in the Arctic.

The Eskimos, who live on the shores

of Bering sea and the Arctic ocean,

are now making use of the parcel post

to the discomfort of the local traders,

who often took advantage of them in

the early days. They send their furs,

ivory and whalebone by parcel post

to the bureau of education at Seattle,

where the agents dispose of the goods

by auction, and with the proceeds buy

at wholesale prices such supplies as

the natives want.

A bill making numerous important changes in the present law governing the issuance of motor car licenses has been prepared under the direction of Secretary of State Vaughan and introduced in the house. The chief change is in the license rates, the straight horsepower and weight tax being changed into a group system under which all cars of less than 25 horsepower would pay \$10 annual tax. Cars of 25 to 35 horsepower would pay \$15. Cars of 35 to 45 horsepower would pay \$20. Those above 45 horsepower would pay \$25. Electric cars under 4,000 pounds weight would pay \$12 and those over that weight would pay \$15.

All commercial cars would be rated at 25 cents per 100 pounds, eliminating vehicles would be allowed. Those under 2,000 pounds would pay \$5 for the first trailer and \$3 for the second. Both would pay \$10 when the weight exceeds 2,000 pounds.

Other changes provide that dealers and garages must keep records of all purchases and sales and make monthly reports to the secretary of state. Cars parked in highways at night must have both front and rear lights. Regulations governing chauffeurs are made more stringent and licenses may be refused those who use drugs or intoxicants. The secretary of state is given authority to hire inspectors to assist the police in detecting violations of the law. They would have the same power as deputy sheriffs and could enter garages, factories and all public places looking for violations.

Licenses could be revoked by the secretary of state for conviction of owners or drivers of cars of violations of the law. The secretary of state also would be given authority to open temporary offices in various parts of the state to facilitate the sale and delivery of license plates.

The bill to establish a budget system for the state of Michigan will be the first of the big measures of the year to get consideration in the legislature. The last legislature argued through nearly its whole session about what kind of a budget system to inaugurate and finally left the matter to a commission to be appointed by the governor and to report its findings to this legislature.

The bill based on the report of this commission was the first one introduced in the senate when the session opened. The prospect is that some sort of budget system will be established, nearly every one being agreed on the need of one. But agreement stops there, and much argument is going on among legislators on what the actual provisions of the bill should be. As a result there probably will be much debating of every phase of the proposed law.

However, the senate finance committee has decided to go ahead with the matter and after several hearings to report out the bill and give the arguments a chance to start before the legislative calendar becomes crowded with a lot of other matters.

The status of county school commissioners is uncertain at present. A law enacted two years ago changed their terms of office from two to four years, but provided that the four-year terms begin after the election in the spring of 1921. This would leave the counties without school commissioners in 1920. The house already has adopted a bill to have the four-year terms begin with commissioners to be elected this spring. Following this Senator Stoddard introduced a bill to repeal entirely the law enacted two years ago and another bill to have commissioners who are elected this spring serve until January 1, 1925. It also would swing the elections over from April to November, 1924, and every four years thereafter serving terms to begin on January 1 following the November election.

What to do with the Jackson prison farm lands is puzzling the legislature. There are advocates of a plan to drop the farms entirely and advocates of a plan to remove the prison from the city of Jackson and place it on a farm. The legislature has requested its joint committee investigating the prison to dig into the matter of farms and find what they cost, what use has been made of them, what they are worth now, and what is the best thing to do with them.

The legislature also adopted a memorial to congress urging it to joint action with Canada in building canals connecting Lake Erie with the St. Lawrence river that will permit the free passage of ocean-going ships, thus making seaports out of the lake ports. Rep. Wiley, introducer of the resolution, declared in the house that such canals would mean more to Michigan than to all the other lake states combined.

The senate has been having a lively time over the question of what constitutes a general act and what constitutes a local act. The constitution prohibits the legislature from passing any but general acts, except that a local act may be passed if it is submitted to a referendum vote in the locality concerned.

Rep. Jensen has introduced a bill to make it a felony for any one to display a red flag as a symbol of anarchy or socialism. Violations would be punishable by fines up to \$1,000 or imprisonment for as long as five years.

Tunnels and Geology. Geologists owe much of their knowledge of the Alps to the tunnels which have been bored through those mountains to make railway routes between the northern and southern parts of Europe. There has been no more important discovery made in this way than during the construction of the Loetschberg tunnel. This was the unexpected piercing of a great coal seam in the center of a mass of much younger Triassic stone.

## HOW THEY KEPT WOOD DRY

Personal Discomfort Was a Small Matter to Camping Party. Under the Circumstances.

Three Indianapolis disciples of Sir I. Walton sallied forth, a few days ago, on a four days' fishing trip. They were enthusiastic and determined to get as close to nature as possible, and had planned to sleep on the bare ground without any tent or other unnecessary protection over their heads. The first night they were late in retiring, and had not much more than stretched out on their grassy beds when a fierce rain-storm came up. They hastily arose and did not need to stop to dress, as they were already dressed. There were no signs of habitation near, and the few trees in the vicinity were a mockery as to shelter. The rain came down in torrents, mixed with just enough wind to make it interesting. One of the first thoughts that filtered through their tired and weary brains was that they would need dry wood in the morning with which to build a fire. Necessity has long been known as the mother of invention, and this, coupled with the experience of one of the party in setting directions of the leader each man gathered a bundle of wood and sat on it to keep it dry. And thus they sat. The first storm had barely subsided when there was another barrage attack, and the second state of that little crowd was worse than the first. But they continued to sit and keep the wood dry. Finally one of them spoke: "You could never get any sensible fish to come out here—it's too wet. Let's go home in the morning." At day-break they started a fire with the wood they had kept dry, and then came back to town, where you have to pay for water.—Indianapolis News.

## MADE OCCASION FOR FESTIVAL

Travelers in Northern Russia Fittingly Celebrate the Crossing of the Arctic Circle.

On the trains running northward across north Russia, the crossing of the arctic circle is made the occasion for a festival similar to that which tourists used to enjoy on shipboard when crossing the equator. The train makes a stop of several hours in the midst of a snow-covered waste on the shores of the White sea. The passengers stretch their legs and take a constitutional out over the frozen surface of the White sea, while a picnic dinner is being prepared.

The exact spot where the railroad crosses the circle is probably not determined with scientific accuracy, but the men who built the railroad apparently agreed on an approximate location, and this is marked with a suitable inscription. At this point also the railroad builders have left a slight gap, probably not more than a quarter of an inch, between the rails, so that, as passengers often notice, "when the train passes over the circle there is a distinct jolt and jar."

## Dogs' Teeth as Currency.

"Dogs' teeth are the Japanese gold, the most valuable of 'coins' in their estimation," says a writer in Wide World. "They purchase weapons, cattle, grain and the crude household necessities with dogs' teeth. Only the four canine teeth, however, are of any value, all the others being worthless. These quaint coins are threaded on abacus, and when a wealthy Papuan goes trading he brings with him strings of these teeth."

"The women greatly prize them and make them into necklaces, their wealth and standing in the community being indicated by the number of teeth which compose these ornaments. The wives and daughters of the influential chiefs wear rows upon rows of them around their necks on every festive occasion. They polish them until they shine like ivory, and they certainly make an effective decoration on a glossy black body. One necklace shown to the writer was composed of no fewer than 320 teeth, which means that 80 dogs were sacrificed to obtain them."

## Only Barred From One Office.

As far as legal rights and privileges or holding office are concerned, a native-born citizen of the United States has only one advantage over a naturalized citizen of foreign birth. By a provision in the Constitution of the United States a naturalized person of foreign birth is ineligible to the office of president. A person of foreign birth can be governor of a state, a representative or senator in congress, a cabinet officer, a general in the army, an admiral in the navy, or hold any state or national office except that of president.

## Sought to Warn Mother.

The mother of five-year-old